

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, OF INDIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEVI Y. MORTON, OF NEW YORK.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor, W. D. HOARD, of Jefferson.
For Lieutenant Governor, G. W. RYLAND, of Grant.
For Secretary of State, ERNEST J. TIMME, of Kenosha.
For Treasurer, H. B. HARRIS, of Winnebago.
For Attorney General, C. E. ESTABROOK, of Manitowish.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. B. TRAYNER, of Pierce.
For Railroad Commissioner, ARTHUR J. THOMAS, of Crawford.
For Insurance Commissioner, PHILIP CHEEK, JR., of Sauk.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Congress, First District, L. B. CASWELL, of Jefferson.
Third District, ROBERT M. LAW, of Letts.
Fifth District, GUSTAV KESTERMAN, of Brown.
Sixth District, CHAS. H. CLARK, of Winnebago.
Seventh District, ARTHUR J. THOMAS, of Crawford.
Eighth District, NILES P. HAUGEN, of Pierce.
Ninth District, MYRON H. MCCORD, of Lincoln.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff, GEO. C. BALDWIN, of Clinton.
For Register of Deeds, G. L. VALENTINE, of Janesville.
For Clerk of the Court, E. D. McGOVERN, of Janesville.
For County Clerk, W. F. WILLIAMS, of Union.
For County Treasurer, A. D. BURDICK, of Milton.
For District Attorney, B. M. MALONE, of Deloit.
For County Surveyor, EDWARD ROBERT, of Janesville.
For Coroner, GEO. HANFORD, of Janesville.

A FEAST OF CHEAPNESS.

The other day General Harrison, in the course of one of his admirable addresses to his "hoosier" neighbors, said: "I beg you all to recollect that you will vote this fall for or against the principle of protection. You are invited to a feast of cheapness. You are promised foreign-made goods at very low prices, and domestic competing goods, if any are made, at the same low rates. But do not forget that the spectre of lower wages than abroad is also abroad the feast. As certain as the night follows the day, the adoption of this policy means lower wages. Choose then, but do not forget that this cheapening process may be pushed so far as to involve the cheapening of human life, and the loss of human happiness."

Some years ago our British cousins faced this very question, and they decided against protection. The "feast of cheapness" came to them, just as General Harrison says it will come to us if we vote it by our votes. The result of such a feast is outlined by H. J. Pettifor, secretary of the British workmen's association for the defense of British industry, a man, perhaps, better qualified to give a truthful and reliable state of the condition of British workmen than any other man in England.

He told a London audience the other evening that "there is a famine in England of the very worst kind, a famine not of food, because the food is wonderfully cheap in the old country, but a worse famine than a famine of food, and that is a famine of money. There is a famine of work and a famine of wages, a famine of the purchasing power of the working classes of the country. That is the worst famine that you can ever possibly have in any country, and that is the famine that is existing in England from one end to the other. At the last trades-union congress, Mr. Abraham, one of the workmen's members of parliament, stated, and no man is better qualified than he to know, that there are 900,000 wage-workers of Great Britain out of employment—men, women and young persons of both sexes."

"You can make a sum of that, and can reckon up that, on an average, every one of these 900,000 would support at least three persons if fully employed. You will find that it comes to over 2,500,000 people altogether without the purchasing power. What is the use of talking about the cheapness of an article to people in such a condition?"

COMING MORE AND MORE.

On the happy road to republican success are the following democrats who have joined the protection procession. They are new recruits, but very valuable ones: The Hon. Henry C. Balsinger, of Central City, Colorado, heretofore a prominent democrat, has seen the error of his ways and is supporting Harrison and Morton.

The Syracuse, New York, Justice, a labor paper heretofore neutral in politics, comes out strongly for the republican ticket. Its editor, Thomas Cairns, has always been a democrat, but he will vote this fall for Harrison and Morton.

The Hon. Gordon O'Brien, a leading attorney of Huntington, West Virginia, and a life-long democrat of high standing, and who dominated the Hon. Justice Gibson at the congressional convention, announces himself for Harrison and Morton.

Andrew D. Best, an executive committee member of the Empire protective association, who was one of the leaders in the labor organization last year, has become a member of the Trade-Union republicans in Brooklyn.

The latest conversion from democracy to republicanism in California, Michigan, is that of John C. Garland, a gentleman widely known through his labors as a

railroad man. Mr. Garland is an Irishman and in all preceding contests has been an enthusiast for democracy.

John A. Mason, an ardent citizen of Knightstown, Indiana, and a life-long democrat, has renounced democracy and will take the stump for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Mason is a prominent man in the Knights of Labor, being past master workman of district assembly No. 135. He will go into active work in the campaign at once.

Mr. J. W. Gephard of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, Governor Beaver's distinguished law partner, has written a long letter presenting his views on the tariff question and stating why he intends to support and vote for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Gephard writes in substance that he is just as good a democrat as ever but he is not a free-trade Cleveland democrat.

Mr. Charles Robinson, of Warren county, Ohio, heretofore the leading democrat of his township, with his two sons and two sons-in-law, who have all been free-trade democrats, have concluded that they do not want any free trade in the United States, and are out for Harrison and Morton and protection. To celebrate his conversion Mr. Robinson entertained his republican friends and raised a lofty Harrison and Morton pole on his premises.

Perhaps Mr. Blaine will kindly explain why sewing women in this city, working on garments that are "protected" from 50 to 60 per cent., can only earn from 40 to 50 cents a day. —New York World.

At the same time, perhaps, he will explain why the same class of sewing women in London, under the onerous system, can only earn 15 cents a day, and glad to get work. And also why 25,000 skilled mill weavers in Switzerland work for 31 cents a day. —Milwaukee Sentinel.

If the New York World wants some valuable information on the subject of wages of sewing women in England and the United States, let it read the reports of the American consul now in that country. These reports do not come from persons of prejudice, but from officials who are democrats and for the most part are free traders. Their reports will show the New York World that the sewing women of America receive 50 per cent. more wages than the same class of work women in England.

Cotton is free raw material. Of all the cotton goods we use, we import 13 per cent. from abroad. Would you pay a duty on all the woolen goods we use, we import 13 per cent. from abroad. —Milwaukee Sentinel.

The theory of free traders that raw material stimulates manufacturers and increases exports, is entirely exploded by experience. We have free cotton, and yet our exports have hardly increased during the past twelve years. The duty on raw cotton is 15 millions last year, which was hardly more than 5 per cent. of the manufactured product, and yet the imports of cotton goods into this country reached \$2 million dollars. The putting of bids and skins on the free list has not stimulated the exports of boots and shoes. In fact, the experience of this country is absolutely against the theory that raw material has anything to do with increasing our manufactures.

The New York State demand that Mr. Cleveland shall put a stop to the anti-Hill movement among the New York democrats, has put the president in a very embarrassing situation. If he doesn't speak out against the organized effort to defeat Hill, the friends of the latter will knife him, and knife him bad; if he does, the anti-Hill men will vote against him solidly. Nothing can put a stop to the anti-Hill movement or the anti-Cleveland movement. Both are going under this fall. Whisky will kill the one and free trade the other.

The average rate of duty on imported goods does not determine the amount of production. England, which has practically free trade, collects a revenue from imports amounting to nearly \$200,000,000 annually, and the average rate of the tariff is 6 1/2 per cent. Mr. Mills could have increased the customs revenue of the United States from \$217,000,000 to \$300,000,000, and while so doing could have left unprotected every American product.

The democrats in Milwaukee seem to be willing to twist and turn any way they thereby they can get votes. They have endorsed the nomination of Henry Smith, the labor candidate for congress. Principles have nothing to do with this action. It is one of expediency, and that is all. George Bonck has a very true thing when he told the newspapers that the Milwaukee democracy was a party without influence or vote.

These are old truths, but still they are good ones, and like the creed of all good men, will bear repeating: Plunder the poor. Shrink the public revenue. Drain the country of money. Lower the standard of comfort. Scale down all salaries and profits. Inundate this country with foreign goods.

The Judge asks why Cleveland is like a tree. The answer is plain. Because he leaves in the spring.

Jeeks' Dream. Jeeks had a queer dream the other night. He thought he saw a prize-fighter's ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughty little champion who met and deliberately knocked over, one by one, a score or more of big, burly-looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Jeeks, as they were in size, the victor plumed more than a match for them. It was all so funny that Jeeks woke up laughing. He accounts for the dream by the fact that he had just come to the conclusion after trying nearly every big, drastic pill on the market, that Jeeks' true Fargate Pills early "knock out" and beat all the rest below.

Less than a bottle of Dr. Hall's Cough Syrup cured him of a severe bronchial affection.

H. S. Hanson, 46 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

A COMPLETE SHUT-OUT.

America's Doors Closed to the Chinese.

THE EXCLUSION BILL BECOMES A LAW.

Full Text of the Message of President Cleveland Approving the Measure—It Favors the Admission of Chinese Laborers.

A LAW OF THIS LAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The President sent the following message to Congress yesterday: "I have this day approved House bill No. 11,100, supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese laborers,' approved the 16th day of May, 1882. It seems to me that some suggestions and recommendations may properly accompany my approval of this bill. Its object is to more effectively enforce the law which forbids the admission of Chinese laborers to the United States. The experiment of blending the social habits and mutual race idiosyncrasies of the Chinese laboring classes with those of the great body of the laboring people of the United States has been proved by the experience of twenty years, and since then the Burleighs of 1882, to be in every sense unwise, impolitic and injurious to both nations. With the lapse of time the necessity for its abrogation has grown in force, and those having in charge the Government of the respective countries have resorted to more and more sufficient to abrogate all those features of prior conventional arrangements which permitted the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States. In consideration of prior conventions the treaty of November 17, 1880, was concluded, in which, in the first article, it was agreed that the Chinese laborers should at all times be regulated, limited or suspended the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, but not absolutely prohibited, and under this article an act of Congress, approved on May 6, 1882, and amended July 3, 1884, suspended for ten years the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, and regulated the going and coming of such Chinese laborers as were at that time in the United States. It was, however, soon made evident that the temporary reprieve of the parties who were trading in the labor of this class of the Chinese population was proving too strong for the nation, and that the virtual defeat of the object and intent of both law and treaty was being fraudulently accomplished by false pretenses and perjury contrary to the expressed will of both Governments. To such an extent has the successful violation of the law and the lawless conduct for the execution progressed, that the courts in the Pacific States have been for some time past overwhelmed by the examination of cases of Chinese laborers who are charged with having entered our ports under fraudulent certificates of return or seek to establish by perjury the falsity of their claims of having been lawfully admitted. Such demonstration of the impotency and inefficient condition of the treaty and law has produced deep-seated and increasing discontent among the people of the United States and especially with those resident on the Pacific coast. This has induced me to omit no effort to find a way out of the difficulty. For the evils complained of, and to answer the earnest popular demand for the absolute exclusion of Chinese laborers, having objects and purposes unlike our own and wholly disconnected with American citizenship. Aided by the presence in this country of able and intelligent diplomatic and consular officers of the Chinese Government, and the representations made from time to time by our Minister in China under the instructions of the Department of State, the actual condition of public sentiment and the status of affairs in the United States have been fully known to the Government of China. The necessity for remedy has been fully appreciated by the Government, and in August, 1888, our Minister at Peking received from the Chinese Foreign Office a communication, in which China, of her own accord, proposed to establish a system of strict and absolute prohibition of her laborers, under heavy penalties, from coming to the United States, and likewise to prohibit the return to the United States of any Chinese laborer who had any time gone back to China. In order, in the words of the communication, 'that the Chinese laborers may gradually be reduced in number and causes of danger averted and lives preserved.' This view of the Chinese Government, so completely harmony with that of the United States was by my direction specially formulated in a treaty draft between the two nations, embodying the propositions so proposed by the Chinese Foreign Office. The two Governments, frequent oral discussions and correspondence on the general questions that ensued have most fully demonstrated the necessity for such a complete history of the transaction. It is thus easy to learn how the joint desires and unequivocal mutual understanding of the two Governments were brought into articulated form in the treaty, which after a mutual exchange of ratifications, was signed by the respective governments, was agreed and concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the United States, and China at Peking on March 17, 1888. Being submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate its confirmation on the 19th day of May last was completed by the two Governments, which that body engraved upon it. On the 15th day of the same month the Chinese Minister, who was the plenipotentiary of his Government in the negotiation and the conclusion of the treaty, in a note to the Secretary of State, expressed his approval of the treaty and its amendments and the proclamation of the same, upon which event the legislation so approved was by its terms to take effect. 'No information of any definite action upon the treaty by the Chinese Government was received by the United States until the 15th day of June last, when a telegram from our Minister at Peking to the Secretary of State announced the refusal of the Chinese Government to ratify the treaty, unless further discussion should be had with a view to shorten the period of the treaty, and to the exclusion of Chinese laborers, and to change the conditions of the treaty and its amendments and the proclamation of the same, upon which event the legislation so approved was by its terms to take effect. 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